

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY FLU CHALLENGE

INFLUENZA TOOLKIT 2020-2021

Adapted from the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Toolkit



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Flu on Campus	3
New Jersey Flu Vaccination Data	4
Getting Started	5
Student Survey	6

BRAINSTORMING

National Flu Survey Data	8
Clinical Updates and Processes	10
New Jersey Immunization Information System	11
Improving Vaccine Accessibility	12
Communicating Health Messages	13
Addressing Vaccine Myths	14
Social Media	15
Personal Stories	16
Partnering with Groups on Campus	17
Case Studies	19

CAMPAIGN PLANNING

Developing & Mapping Your Campaign Plan	22
Challenges & Solutions	24
Template Messaging	25
Calendar of Events	27

INFLUENZA PLANNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Key Messages	29
FAQs on Flu During COVID-19	32
Administering Flu Vaccine During the Pandemic	33
Resources	34

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Why influenza?

Flu can affect anyone, but several lifestyle factors of college/university students can put them at increased risk of contracting the flu. These factors may include: close contact at places such as dorms, classrooms, public transportation, parties, and sporting events. Further, lack of sleep, unhealthy eating, and irregular exercise can weaken the immune system, making these young adults more vulnerable to the flu.

Influenza outbreaks on campus have been reported to have a prevalence ranging from **nine to 48% of college students**.¹ These outbreaks can place a huge burden on the health system, and can also impact student academic performance. On average, when a college student gets the flu, they experience illness for **eight or more days**.²

Each time a student contracts the flu, they are also at risk of further spreading the disease. Working to raise awareness of the benefits of influenza vaccination can help to keep your campus and student body healthy throughout the flu season.



#1

Are you up for the challenge?

You are in a unique position to help spread the word about recommended vaccines for college-age students, and the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) would like to team up! While reaching the college/university student population with important health messages can be tough, it is critical that we protect them from the flu. NJDOH would like to challenge you to ramp up your flu vaccination efforts this season. Join NJDOH in a friendly competition this 2020-2021 flu season to encourage students to get vaccinated against the flu.

The materials in this toolkit will assist you in promoting the importance of annual flu vaccination to students. These materials have been created to aid you in developing a campaign plan and to increase demand for flu vaccine on your campus.

If you have any questions, you may contact the Adolescent/Adult Immunization Coordinator at Erika.Lobe@doh.nj.gov.

More information on the Challenge is available at: www.nj.gov/health/cd/edu_training/vpdp_flu_challenge.shtml.

¹ Poehling, K, Blocker J, Ip E, Peter T, Wolfson M. 2009-2010 Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among College Students from 8 Universities in North Carolina. *J Am Coll health*. 2012;60(9):541-7.

² Nichol, KL, Tummers K, Hoyer-Leitzel A, et al. Modeling Seasonal Influenza Outbreak in a Closed College Campus: Impact of Pre-Season Vaccination, In-Season Vaccination and Holidays/Breaks. *PLoS ONE*, 5(3), e9548. <http://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0009548>

New Jersey Flu Vaccination Data

Trends in vaccination coverage from 2011 through 2018

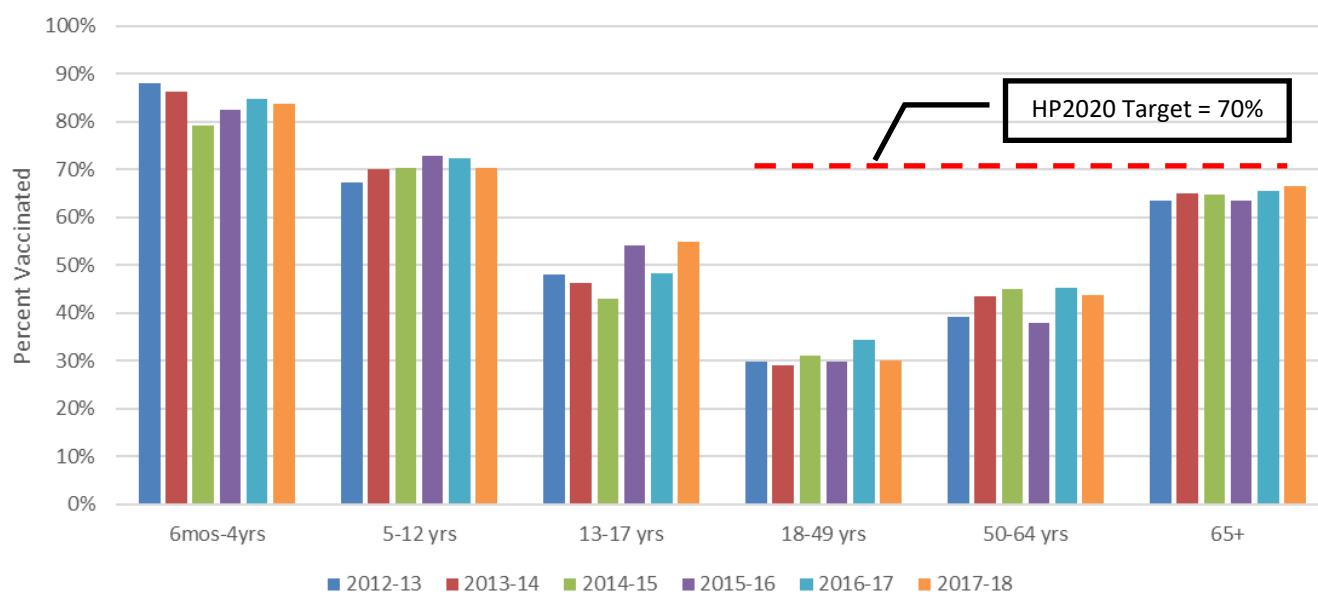
One objective of Healthy People 2020 is to increase annual seasonal influenza vaccination for adults 18 and older. The target for the year 2020 is to reach at least 70%.¹ Data from the 2017-18 flu season in New Jersey indicates that we are not yet achieving that goal.

Though there is not currently data available specific to college students in New Jersey, we can see that the age group with the lowest flu vaccination coverage is among ages 18 to 49 years.

Between the 2016-17 and 2017-18 flu seasons, there was a slight decrease of 4.3% flu vaccination coverage for this age group, indicating that there are still too few young adults who choose to get the vaccine. This data lets us know that we need to continue to target additional messaging towards adults within those age groups. *Note: New Jersey did not collect data for the 2018-2019 flu season for adults 18 and older.*

Age Group	2016-17	2017-18	Change
≥ 6 mos.	49.1	48.1	1.0%
≥ 18 yrs	44.0	42.3	-1.7%
6 mos. – 4 yrs	84.7	83.8	-0.9%
5-12 yrs	72.4	70.3	-2.1%
13-17 yrs	48.3	55.0	+6.7%
18-49 yrs	34.4	30.1	-4.3%
50-64 yrs	45.4	43.7	-1.7%
≥ 65 yrs	65.5	66.6	+1.1%

New Jersey Flu Vaccination Coverage by Age Group and Year, FluVaxView Data, 2012-13 through 2017-18



¹www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases/objectives
Data source: CDC FluVaxView, 2018

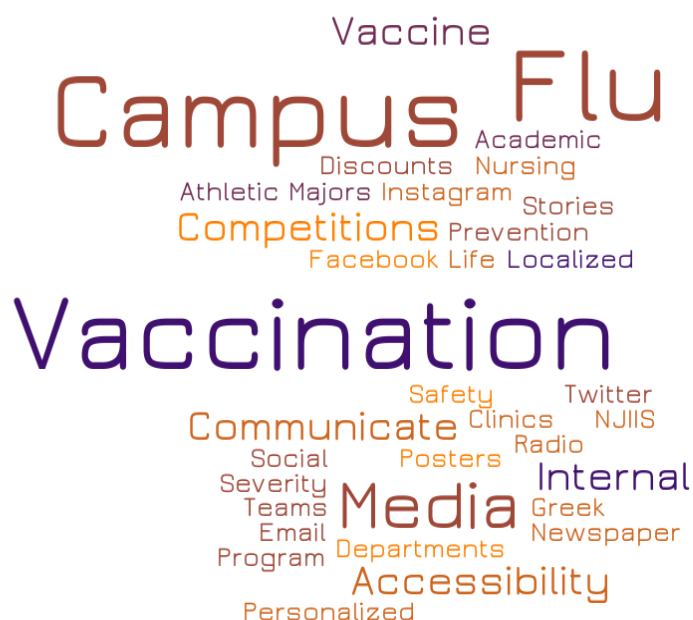
What are the next steps?

GETTING STARTED

1. **Visit the [Challenge webpage](#)** to view resources and rules.
2. **Register your school.** After reviewing the rules and regulations, complete the short registration form (link on webpage) to let us know you would like to participate.
3. **Start planning!** Use the toolkit to get ideas and start putting together your team.
4. **Stay involved** throughout the flu season with monthly updates.

We understand that persuading college students to change their health behaviors can be challenging. However, annual flu vaccination is an important preventive behavior that students should continue throughout their lifetime.

You may use the resources in this toolkit to assist in creating awareness on your campus and to map out a plan for your institution. There are numerous ideas and strategies proposed. Feel free to pick and choose the ones that will work best on your campus, or develop your own!



Goal: Increase campus flu awareness and vaccination coverage

Key Themes	Internal Competitions	Vaccine Accessibility & Resources	Media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severity of Flu Illness Importance of Vaccination Vaccine Safety Prevention of Flu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greek Life Nursing/Public Health Programs Academic Majors Athletic Teams Student Life Residence Halls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Clinics, Pharmacies, Local Health Departments Insurance Statewide Immunization Registry (NJIIS) CDC Resources NJDOH Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Posters Emails Newspaper TV Social Media

Sharing the Student Survey

Since many classes will be conducted virtually in the Fall, it is important to think about various electronic methods that can be used to share flu prevention messaging this year. In addition, it is crucial that students get vaccinated to prevent co-occurring pandemics with the presence of COVID-19.

Data to determine the Challenge winners are pulled from the student self-reported survey. It is important to share a link to the survey with all students. Some ideas for how to share the survey link are below. In addition to sharing a link to the survey, it may be helpful to include a QR code on posters or flyers. Most smartphones have the ability to hover over the QR code, which will take the student directly to the survey rather than having to type in a link. The QR code included below can be used, or an image of the QR code can be found on the Challenge webpage for your use.

Students should complete the survey no matter where they received the vaccine!

1. Encourage professors to post a slide with the link and/or QR code prior to starting class.
2. Create a flyer with the link and/or QR code to post in bathroom stalls.
3. Share the link via a campus-wide email when promoting flu vaccination.
4. If conducting flu vaccination clinics, encourage students to complete the survey as part of the clinic process. It may be helpful to have a tablet or laptop on hand to facilitate students completing the survey.
5. Link to the survey on all social media channels.
6. Consider parent publications to encourage parents to speak with their children about getting vaccinated.

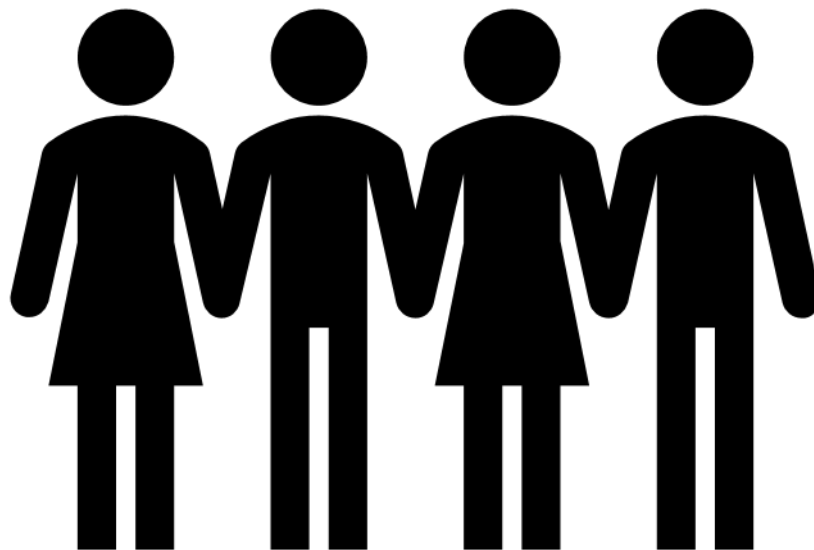
New Jersey College & University Flu Challenge

2020-2021 Student Survey Link





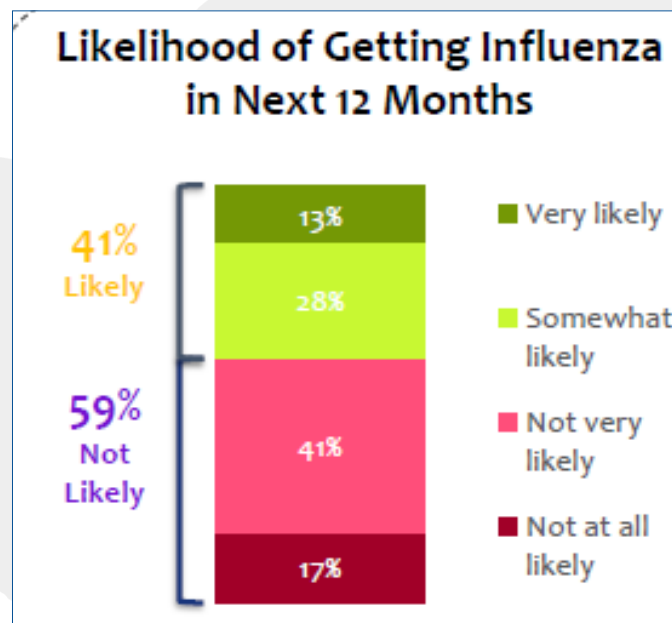
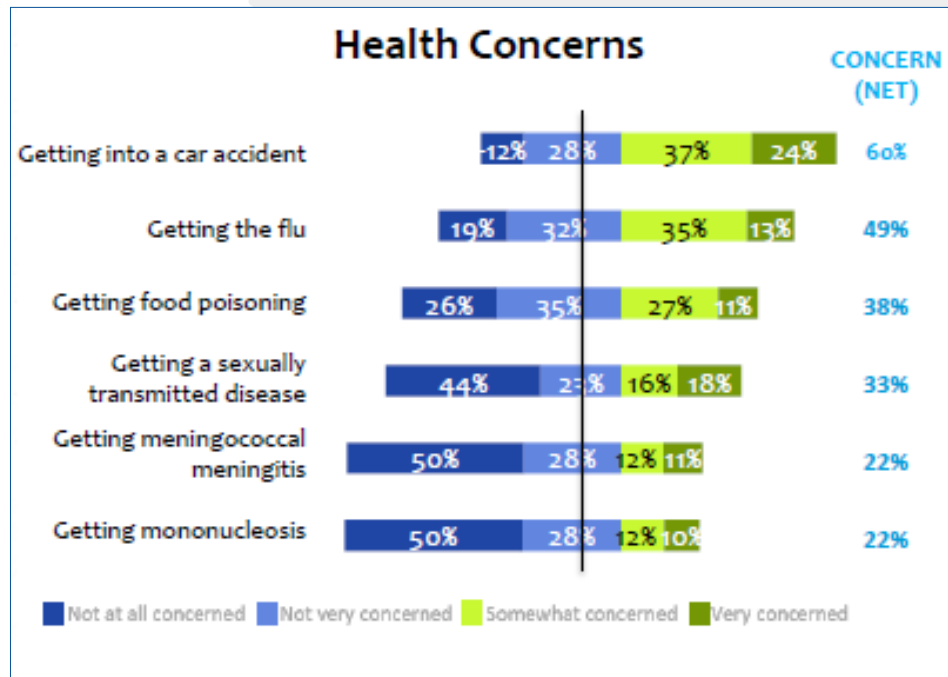
BRAINSTORMING



This section contains ideas and information such as clinical strategies, case studies, potential partnerships, and other possible interventions to increase flu awareness and immunization coverage on campus.

Student Concern Regarding Influenza

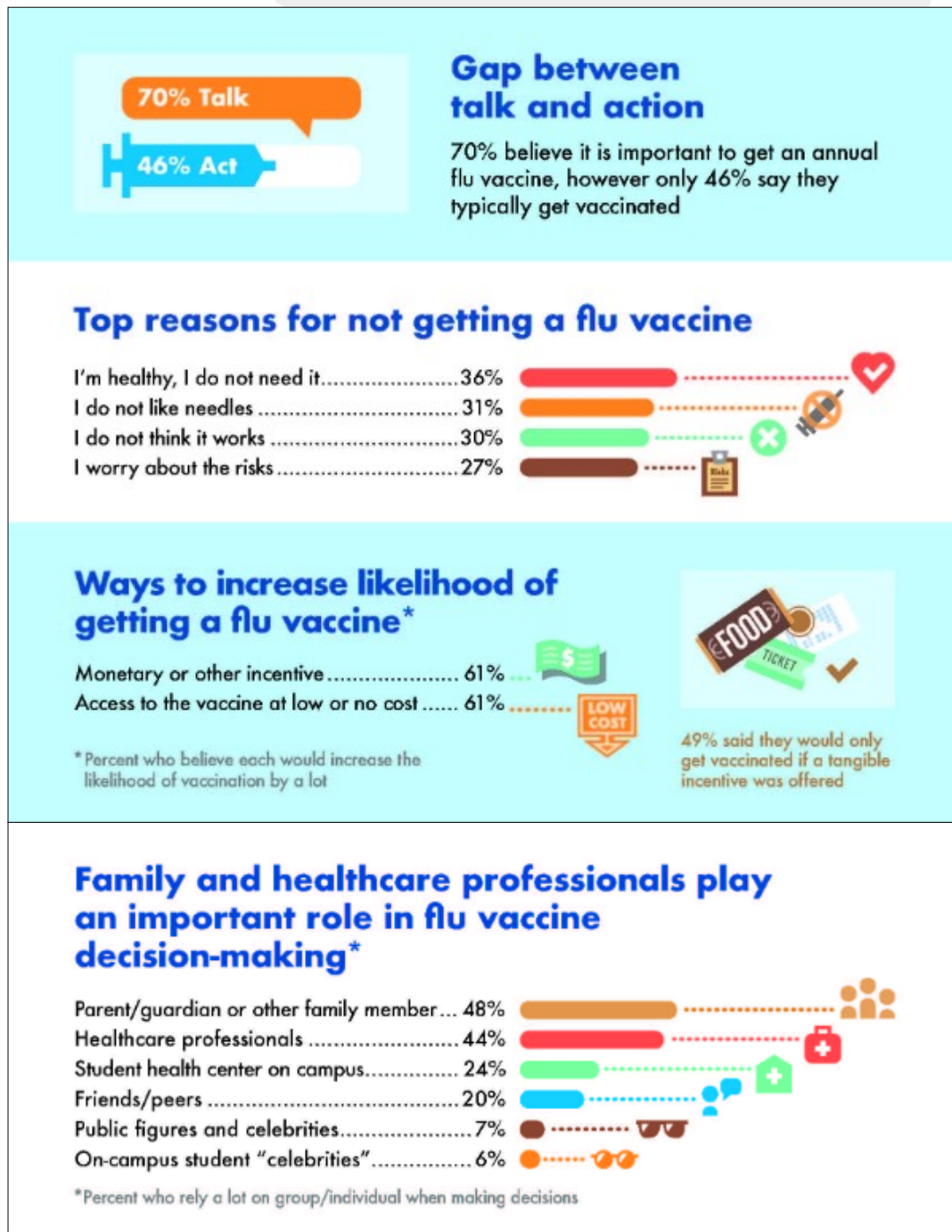
A national survey of undergraduate students suggests that 59% of students do not think it is likely that they will get the flu in the next year. That's about **1 out of 2** students.



Source: National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) www.nfid.org/infectious-diseases/national-survey-on-college-students-flu/

Student Participation in Influenza Vaccination

A national survey of undergraduate students suggests a combination of education, access, and incentives may help increase flu vaccination on college campuses.



Source: National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) www.nfid.org/infectious-diseases/national-survey-on-college-students-flu/

Clinical Updates & Processes

Strategies for improving immunization coverage rates

If your campus health services are able to provide immunizations, the strategies below may help to identify methods to improve immunization coverage rates.

- **Standing orders**—Use standing orders to create vaccine-only visits. This way, the student does not need an individualized physician order for his/her vaccination. Standing orders authorize nurses and pharmacists to administer vaccines to all persons meeting certain criteria. Standing orders include:
 - Protocol to identify patients
 - Procedures to provide information on the risks and benefits of vaccines
 - Process to record refusals or contraindications
 - Approved vaccine delivery protocol
 - Quality assurance and documentation procedures
- **Notify patients**—Send reminder/recall letters, emails, or texts to patients through the New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS) or another system (*See information on NJIIS on next page*). Reminder/recall is a proven strategy to increasing immunization coverage levels ([see case study 2](#)).
- **Use every opportunity**—Use all patient encounters as opportunities to vaccinate, including sick and well visits. Mild acute illness with or without fever is not a contraindication to flu vaccination.
- **Track progress**—Tracking your progress can be beneficial in multiple ways. Having data to describe how well efforts are working can be useful as you adapt your plan and in preparing for future years.
- **Identify vaccination locations**—Especially when there are no vaccination services on campus, put together a list of locations in the community that offer flu vaccination. When possible, list services that provide vaccinations at low or no cost for uninsured and underinsured students. Off-campus immunization services may include: pharmacies, local health departments, clinics, grocery store pharmacies, health fairs, hospitals, www.cdc.gov/flu/freeresources/flu-finder-widget.html, etc.
 - Talk to participating partners about the challenge and provide them with materials.
 - Encourage them to enter all flu vaccinations administered into NJIIS.

RESOURCES FOR IMPROVING VACCINATION COVERAGE

- ◆ **Template standing orders:** www.immunize.org/standing-orders
- ◆ **Tips for improving immunization services:** www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2045.pdf

New Jersey Immunization Information System


New Jersey's statewide electronic registry

The New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJiIS) is a great tool to assist in increasing immunization rates. NJiIS is the official statewide, web-based registry designed to capture all immunizations administered in New Jersey for all age groups. It provides a centralized location for all immunization records and provides significant advantages for health management by:


- Providing patients, healthcare providers, schools, and child care facilities timely access to complete, accurate, and relevant clinical immunization records.
- Assisting healthcare providers and communities assess immunization coverage and identify areas of need.
- Helping the nation and state meet Healthy People 2020 target immunization rates.

If you are currently registered as an NJiIS user, please continue to log all immunizations in NJiIS, including those administered during the Challenge.

If you are not yet registered and would like to do so, please contact NJiIS at njiis.nj.gov to start the intake process. You may also request read-only access if you would only like to view existing records.



The screenshot shows the NJiIS website interface. At the top, there is a header with the State of New Jersey seal, the text "STATE OF NEW JERSEY IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION SYSTEM", the NJiIS logo, and navigation links for "NJ Home", "Departments / Agencies", "Services A to Z", "FAQ's", and "Change Text Size". Below the header is a blue navigation bar with links: "Home", "Our Mission", "On Time Every Time", "Contact Us", and "Submit a Request". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column features a "Bulletin Board" with two entries: "May, 2018" titled "NEW* VFC/317 Provider Manual: The New Jersey VFC program is pleased to announce the release of the VFC/317 Provider Manual. We hope that this can be..." and "Apr, 2018" titled "Hep B Supply Update: The manufacturing issue related to hepat...". The right column is titled "Health Care Providers" and lists several services: "Obtain a complete and accurate immunization history for a new or continuing patient", "Produce immunization records", "Reduce paperwork", "Manage vaccine inventories", "Introduce new vaccines or changes in the vaccine schedule", "Help interpret the complex immunization schedule", and "Provide immunization coverage data for your office, health plans, and other national organizations". To the right of the services list is a "Login" section with fields for "User Name" and "Password", a "Login" button, and a "Need Login Help?" link. Below the login section is a vertical menu with five items: "About NJiIS", "Enrollment & Training", "Documents / Forms", "Interface Enrollment", and a "NJiIS" logo at the bottom.



The NJiIS logo features the letters "NJ" in a large, blue, serif font, followed by a blue silhouette of a man and a woman holding hands, and then the letters "IS" in a large, blue, serif font. Below this, the words "NEW JERSEY" are written in a green, sans-serif font, and "IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION SYSTEM" is written in a green, sans-serif font.

Improving Vaccine Accessibility



If you are able to provide immunizations on-campus, convenient times and locations for administering immunizations can help to increase coverage rates. Below are some strategies to improve vaccine accessibility.

Host clinics: Why make students come to you for their flu vaccine? Set up a clinic at a major event (e.g. welcome back events, sporting events, popular study areas, dining areas, etc.) to make it more convenient for students to get their flu vaccine. Several resources are available to help with planning large-scale or off-site flu clinics.

- **Guidelines for Planning**
www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vax_clinic.htm
- **Information for Businesses and Employers**
www.cdc.gov/flu/business/
- **Tools to Assist Satellite, Temporary, and Off-Site Vaccination Clinics**
www.izsummitpartners.org/naiis-workgroups/influenza-workgroup/off-site-clinic-resources/

Reduce financial barriers: Students will not want to pay a lot of money out of pocket, so be prepared to help finance the flu vaccine for students. Have a system in place to bill multiple health plans to ensure a variety of healthcare insurance providers are accepted at your facility. You can also provide the option to bill vaccines administered at your facility to students' university accounts.

Easy scheduling: Make time for vaccination! Designate a specific clinic room or area for flu vaccine administration appointments and walk-ins.

Provide educational materials on vaccines: The strongest predictor of vaccination is a strong provider recommendation. Make sure that both providers and students have ample resources available to learn about influenza vaccine, and to make an informed decision. The flu vaccine can also be given with other needed immunizations, such as tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap), human papillomavirus (HPV), meningococcal vaccines, or others depending on the student's need ([see case study 4](#)).

Schedule around classes: If possible, schedule around student class times and schedules, and offer a variety of clinic times, including nights and weekends. Clinics scheduled between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm may not be ideal timing for students ([see case study 7](#)).



Some campuses do not have the resources needed to offer immunization services on-campus. If that is the case for you, identify locations near campus that provide those services. Make sure this information is readily available to students. Circulating a list of identified locations will help students in taking the next step towards getting vaccinated.

Communicating Health Messages



Email Blasts: Partner with your university public relation's team to send blast e-mails to students. This is a great exercise to practice emergency communications messaging capabilities. Use this opportunity to share information about the flu, the Flu Challenge, why students should get vaccinated, where they can get vaccinated, and address cost issues for people who have questions about out-of-pocket expenses.

Newspaper: Does your school have a newsletter or newspaper that is distributed to all students? If so, find out what it takes to write an article for one of these publications and get the message out there about the Challenge and what students need to do to participate (and win!).

Use Online Resources: Use credible videos and websites to create awareness about flu vaccine. Share these widely. For example, you could use the *Mom Knows Best* public service announcement (PSA) showing a college student who gets a visit from mom. View the PSA here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Itb4RfTrmIc. See [additional resources](#) at the end of the toolkit.

Posters: Use existing print materials from the New Jersey Department of Health website (<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/flu.shtml>), or other sites listed in the additional resources section on [page 35](#) to promote flu vaccination across your campus. Many excellent resources are downloadable and free to use. Hanging posters around campus and in your health center can allow important health messages to reach students and bring their attention to the benefit of the flu vaccine and the flu challenge ([see case studies 3 & 5](#)).

Engage Resident Assistants (RA's): RA's across campus update bulletin boards in residence halls. Provide them with posters and information that they can use to decorate their boards during the flu season.

CDC RESOURCES

www.cdc.gov/flu/freeresources/

- Print Materials
- Video/Audio Visual
- Mobile Content
- Web Tools

Addressing Myths

Listed below are a few of the common myths surrounding influenza immunization. It may be beneficial to address some of these common myths during your campaign.

Myth	Fact
I will get the flu from the vaccine.	The vaccine can't give you the flu. The flu vaccines given with a needle do not contain live viruses. If a person experiences flu-like illness following vaccination, it could be a non-flu cold virus or other illness.
Healthy people don't need to be vaccinated.	Everyone six months and older should be vaccinated. Getting the flu shot can also help prevent people from spreading the virus to others. Even healthy people are at risk from getting the flu. Getting the flu may lead to missing class, work, or other obligations.
I don't need a flu shot every year.	The influenza virus has the ability to change and mutate each year. Vaccines are developed each year to attempt to match the strains that are likely to circulate in the coming year. You need a flu shot each year to make sure that you have the best protection possible against the flu.
I can't get that sick from the flu.	Even among healthy people, the flu can cause serious complications. During the 2018-2019 flu season in the U.S., there were an estimated 35.5 million influenza illnesses, 16.5 million influenza-associated medical visits, and 490,600 influenza-related hospitalizations, and 34,200 deaths from influenza. Getting vaccinated also helps you to protect others from the flu. Having a relatively mild case of the flu still means that you can expose others in the community.
The flu vaccine does not work.	In the 2018-2019 influenza season, an estimated 4.4 million illnesses , 58,000 hospitalizations , and 3,500 flu deaths were prevented by flu vaccination. ¹

Additional Resource!

CDC webpage to address common misconceptions about the flu.

www.cdc.gov/flu/about/qa/misconceptions.htm

the benefits of flu vaccination 2018-2019

Approximately 49% of the U.S. population chose to get a flu vaccine during the 2018-2019 flu season, and this prevented an estimated:

4.4
million
flu illnesses

More than the
population of Los
Angeles



58,000
flu hospitalizations

About the number of
students at
The Ohio State University



3,500
flu deaths

Equivalent to saving
about 10 lives per day
over the course of a year



¹ www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden-averted/2018-2019.htm

² www.cdc.gov/flu/vaccines-work/averted-estimates.htm



get vaccinated
www.cdc.gov/flu

Social Media

Engage campus leaders: Campus leaders such as the President, football coach, or school mascot can have a large social media reach. Ask them to tweet about the Challenge or provide them with a sample message they can post or tweet to help encourage students to get vaccinated.

“Don’t miss the action this season! #GetVaccinated to #FightFlu”

#NJFluChallenge

Engage Greek life: Student leaders in Greek life can also have a vast social media reach. Asking them to post about the Challenge can spread the word to a large group of students.

Hashtags: Create a hashtag that is specific to your campus and the Challenge. You want consistency among posts about the flu challenge so branding a hashtag that is specific to your school will help increase usage of the hashtag ([see case study 6](#)).

Engage users: Create a selfie competition on your campus and have students send in selfies of places they go after they got their flu shot. The most creative post can win a prize! Or you could give those who receive the flu vaccine on- campus special Band-Aids that they can use in their selfies to help spread awareness about the importance!

Engage interns: This would be a great project for an intern to work on. They know what their peers are reading on social media, and can help craft creative posts that will resonate with students on your campus.



CDC SOCIAL MEDIA

CDC has many examples of how you can use social media to engage users for your health campaigns. Their website has many ideas that you can use, or adapt specifically for your campus flu vaccination campaign. Get creative!

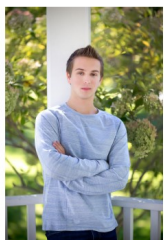
Social Media at CDC: www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/

Social Media Toolkit—www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/guidelines/socialmediatoolkit.html

Personal Stories

Presenting personal stories can help to emphasize the importance of annual flu vaccination. People of all ages have been affected by influenza illness and mortality across the United States. Bringing attention to some of those stories may help students to relate to the individuals in those stories. Check out the links below for resources documenting personal stories through both written narratives and videos.

Why get a flu vaccine?
Ask Niko Yaksich of Michigan.



Even healthy people can get the flu and it can be very serious. This year and every year, get vaccinated against the flu. It could save a life.

Niko's story

In 2003, I lost my sister Alana to the flu. She was a perfectly healthy 5-year-old girl, and in the blink of an eye she was gone. The day that she passed away she had woken up with a fever and was feeling a little under the weather, but by the end of the day she was feeling much better and was running around with me. It was as though she had never been sick and was back to normal. She was not back to normal though. As I slept that night, my sister was being rushed to the hospital with a fever of 106 degrees. The doctors said that there was nothing they could do and that the flu had caused swelling to her brain. By the following night I had lost my sister and my family's life would be changed forever.

MDHHS www.aimtoolkit.org www.alanasfoundation.org AIM ALLIANCE FOR IMMUNIZATION IN MICHIGAN

Copyright adapted with permission from Texas Children's Hospital.

Why get a flu vaccine?
Ask the Yaksich family of Michigan.



This year and every year, make sure you and your loved ones are vaccinated against the flu. It could save a life.

Alana's story

On February 2, 2003, 5½-year-old Alana Yaksich spent the day with her parents and brothers watching movies, eating, napping and playing. Even with a low-grade fever from a recent sore throat, Alana enjoyed the afternoon feeling healthy and surrounded by her family. That evening, Alana was rushed to the emergency room when her fever increased to 106 degrees. Within 24 hours of arriving at the local hospital, Alana died of flu-related complications that caused swelling and injury to her brain.

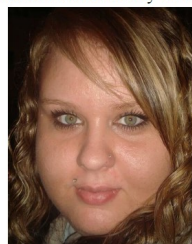
Flu is a serious disease that can be prevented through vaccination. Annually an average of 20,000 young children are hospitalized because of the flu.

In a recent cold flu season, 120 children in the United States died of the flu, of which half were previously healthy, just like Alana.

MDHHS www.aimtoolkit.org www.alanasfoundation.org AIM ALLIANCE FOR IMMUNIZATION IN MICHIGAN

Copyright adapted with permission from Texas Children's Hospital.

Why get a flu vaccine?
Ask the McCormick family of Michigan.



Even healthy, young adults can get the flu, and it can be very serious. This year and every year, get vaccinated against the flu. It could save a life.

Ashley's story

Ashley McCormick was a 23-year-old nanny. She came home from work on December 20, 2013, with a runny nose, sore throat, and headache. The next day she had a high fever and went to urgent care. Her positive flu result came too late for Ashley to be treated. She started to feel better, but on Christmas her fever was 103.8 degrees. The next day she went to the emergency room with pneumonia. Ashley had H1N1 flu and quickly became very sick. On December 27, Ashley died from the flu. Ashley's life may have been saved if she had been vaccinated.

MDHHS www.aimtoolkit.org www.theashleymccormickflufoundation.com AIM ALLIANCE FOR IMMUNIZATION IN MICHIGAN

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Alliance for Immunization in Michigan (AIM)*
www.aimtoolkit.org/health-care/general-public.php

Families Fighting Flu*
www.familiesfightingflu.org/

Shot By Shot*
www.shotbyshot.org

Families Fighting Flu
WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT CHILDREN AGAINST THE FLU

Home About Family Stories Resources Stay in the Game Toolkit Multimedia Newsroom

Our Children

- The Allen Family
- The Andersen Family
- The Booth Family
- The Cargile Family
- The Chandler Family

Family Stories

In this section, you will be touched by the emotional stories of families who have been altered by the flu. A diverse range of families from across the U.S. have been touched by the loss of a child from the flu or by a child who has experienced medical complications who have banded together to heal.

Here you'll learn about a four-year-old girl who went to bed with mild flu-like symptoms, a month-old baby boy who died only 30 hours after showing his first symptoms, and a healthy 15-year-old who, after baseball team tryouts, began to show flu-like symptoms and his heart stopped beating. Sadly, these cases are only a few of many you will read about. Read about our children by clicking on their names to the left of this page.

Influenza (flu)



[The Story of Joey](#)



[The Story of Amanda](#)



[Luke's Story](#)

**The links to these websites are intended to provide additional information pertaining to immunizations strictly for informational or educational purposes. The New Jersey Department of Health is not responsible for the content of this website and does not endorse private organizations.*

Connecting with Partners

Ideas for both on- and off-campus partnerships

On-Campus Partners

Student Groups Encourage student groups to come up with their own ideas for the campaign. Allow them to be involved in setting up and promoting events. Peer endorsements have often been a successful factor in motivating students to get vaccinated.	Greek Life Fraternities and sororities on campus can be great resources to help spread the word to a large campus population. Contact your campus Panhellenic Council about communication channels you can use to reach all Greek students.
Nursing School/Public Health Does your campus have a nursing program or public health degree? You can work with these schools to host clinics, train nurses on how to give vaccines, or have them communicate within their circles the importance of vaccination (see case study 1).	Communications Engage students through current campus communication and public relations initiatives. Work with the Communications team to post on the college/university-wide social media pages. What about your school's newspaper, radio, or other existing channels?



Community partners

Identifying off-campus partners

Contact community partners to identify locations where students may be able to get vaccinated. Encourage those locations to promote the challenge by posting flyers and other information. If your campus cannot offer immunizations, some partners may be able to conduct mobile health clinics.

- ☐ **Pharmacies**
- ☐ **Local Health Departments**
- ☐ **Hospitals**
- ☐ **Get creative!** Partner with local sports teams, radio stations, TV stations, news channels, movie theaters, bowling alleys, etc. Some partners may be able to help draw attention to campus events, provide incentives, or participate in other ways.

Incentives!

Providing incentives to student groups you work with on campus can be very motivating. That may include gift cards, iPads, sporting event tickets, etc. Often, grants to purchase these incentives are available through various corporations.

Internal Competitions



1. **MAJORS/SCHOOLS**— Do you have contacts with Deans from different majors at your school? If so, start a competition between majors. These groups of students take classes together, study together, and research together. This provides an opportunity to communicate with a large group of students at once. Students do not have time to be sick—a flu shot can help keep them healthy!
2. **RESIDENCE HALLS**— Work with campus housing to disseminate information on flu awareness to all dormitories. Students living in close quarters can be at increased risk of getting the flu and spreading the disease. If there is the possibility for mobile vaccination clinics, they can help to coordinate a date for vaccination of students within or near dorms to make vaccination more accessible.
3. **CAMPUS ORGANIZATIONS**— Connecting with on-campus groups can help your message reach a large number of students without reaching out to them individually. Also, be thinking about what support you need. A student in communication, health education, or another major might be interested in an internship opportunity focused on implementing some of these ideas, and spreading the word about the importance of flu vaccine.
4. **ATHLETIC TEAMS**— Athletes are competitive, and love the chance to win. Build a flu vaccination competition between athletic teams on your campus, and work with coaches and staff to measure how many athletes get vaccinated. Athletes can make up a significant portion of students, and are great leaders to engage in helping spread the word about the importance of flu vaccine. A flu shot can help keep students-athletes in the game!



Case studies from Michigan

This version of the toolkit features experiences from Michigan, where a similar challenge has been implemented successfully for the past four years. Next year, we hope to be able to feature additional case studies from New Jersey as well as those from other states.

1-Calvin College: Nursing Students as Campus Advocates

Calvin College engaged nursing students to be influencers on campus, and they also used it as a training opportunity. “Nursing students helped provide flu shots at each flu clinic as a part of their clinical skills course.” They also invited friends to the clinics, and were campus advocates for the flu shot.

2-Wayne State University: Electronic Health Record (EHR) Utilization

Wayne State University used their electronic health system to alert staff to ask every patient who came in about getting the flu vaccine. This EHR acted as a reminder for staff to ask about flu vaccine so that no one would forget to ask the student if they had received the vaccine yet. Using clinical strategies to optimize processes can be an effective way to increase the number of students getting vaccinated.

3-Hope College: Branding and Marketing Flu Vaccine Efforts

Hope College branded their flu campaign “Flunado”, and created posters that read “Stop Flunado: Get vaccinated now!” By creating a theme for their efforts to vaccinate students, they help create awareness around the challenge, and were consistent in their messaging. These posters also included information about an incentive they were offering to students: a drawing to win one of four Fitbits for any student who got their flu vaccine. Incentivizing students can be an effective way to get more students into health clinics to get their flu shot. Also consistent messaging is important. Using branding terms such as “Flunado” can help with recognition of the campaign, and awareness of the efforts on campus.

4-Michigan State University: Support Vaccination Staff

Michigan State University incentivized their staff to vaccinate more students with the flu shot. The person on staff who had the most flu vaccinations in the season won a prize. This strategy can encourage staff to make a recommendation for the flu vaccine to every student who uses the clinic’s services. There are many ways to encourage students to get the flu vaccine—clinic staff are partners you will want to engage!

Case studies from Michigan, *continued*

5-Wayne State University: Posters that Encourage Competition

Wayne State University created their own marketing materials that encouraged the competition between schools who were participating in the challenge. It is a good idea to create posters that are specific to campus activities, which show that efforts were made to personalize the campaign which will interest more students. The poster that Wayne State University created included information about completing the student self report survey. Not all students who receive their flu shot will get them at the college health clinic, so it is a good idea to market the self-report survey on posters and other materials so that all students can complete the survey and have their flu shot count towards the overall competition!

6-Penn State University: Social Media Campaign

Penn State University was not a part of the Michigan College Flu Challenge, but they have a great social media campaign for flu vaccination. They use the hashtag #PSUFluFight. Personalizing the hashtag specifically to your campus will help to engage more students. Penn State also encouraged students to take selfies to post with the hashtag, and challenge friends through social media to get the flu vaccine.

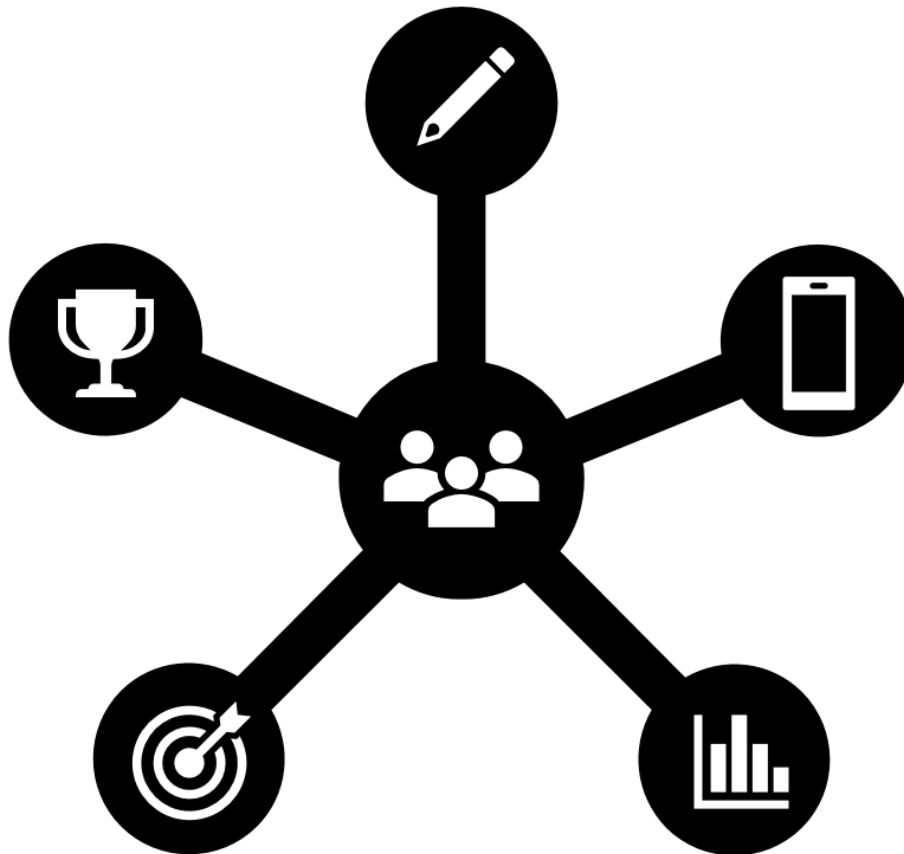
7-University of Minnesota: Guinness World Record

University of Minnesota was not a part of the Michigan College Flu Challenge, but they have challenged students to get vaccinated to help break the Guinness World Record (2008) for the highest number of vaccinations in one day, which led to over 11,000 vaccinations. They also use the idea of students being a part of the herd, and talk about protecting the herd by getting the flu vaccine.

Other Ideas...

1. Student competitions to create posters, flyers, radio PSAs, video PSAs.
2. Themed campus events to promote flu vaccination (sporting events, concerts, holidays, etc.)
3. Bathroom stall campaigns. Post flu vaccine information in bathrooms around campus.
4. Create an influenza march or parade with the school band. Invite prominent campus figures to participate.
5. Place challenge information in the napkin holders in the dining halls.

INTERACTIVE CAMPAIGN PLANNING MATERIALS



Interactive forms to help you start planning. Begin identifying specific activities, groups, dates, and other ideas to implement during your flu campaign.

Step-by-Step Planning

Developing your ideas

STEP 1: GATHER YOUR TEAM

Get together with a group of partners. Take a look at the information on [page 5](#) to brainstorm who would be good team members (e.g. Greek life, communication team, student health and wellness, nursing program contacts, resident life, etc.). Make sure to engage your students as well to help spread the word about the competition.

Notes:

STEP 2: CREATE A PLAN

Using the toolkit to guide your plan, lay out exactly what steps you are going to take to increase vaccination coverage. There are many ideas, but we know that not all of them may be feasible for you. Pick a few ideas that work for your institution and execute them well.

Notes:

STEP 3: ASSIGN TASKS

While you have your team together, divide the plan into tasks for each person and set deadlines for people to stick to. Check in regularly with teammates to ensure accountability.

Notes:

STEP 4: IMPLEMENT & MONITOR

Monitor how things are going as your team makes progress. If something isn't working, change it. Individualizing your plan to your campus will produce the best results. Remember, the way to win the challenge is to get students talking about flu prevention and taking the survey!

Notes:

STEP 5: INCREASE VACCINATION COVERAGE ON CAMPUS!

Focus on the outcome! The overall goal of this campaign is to increase vaccination coverage and create a healthier campus.

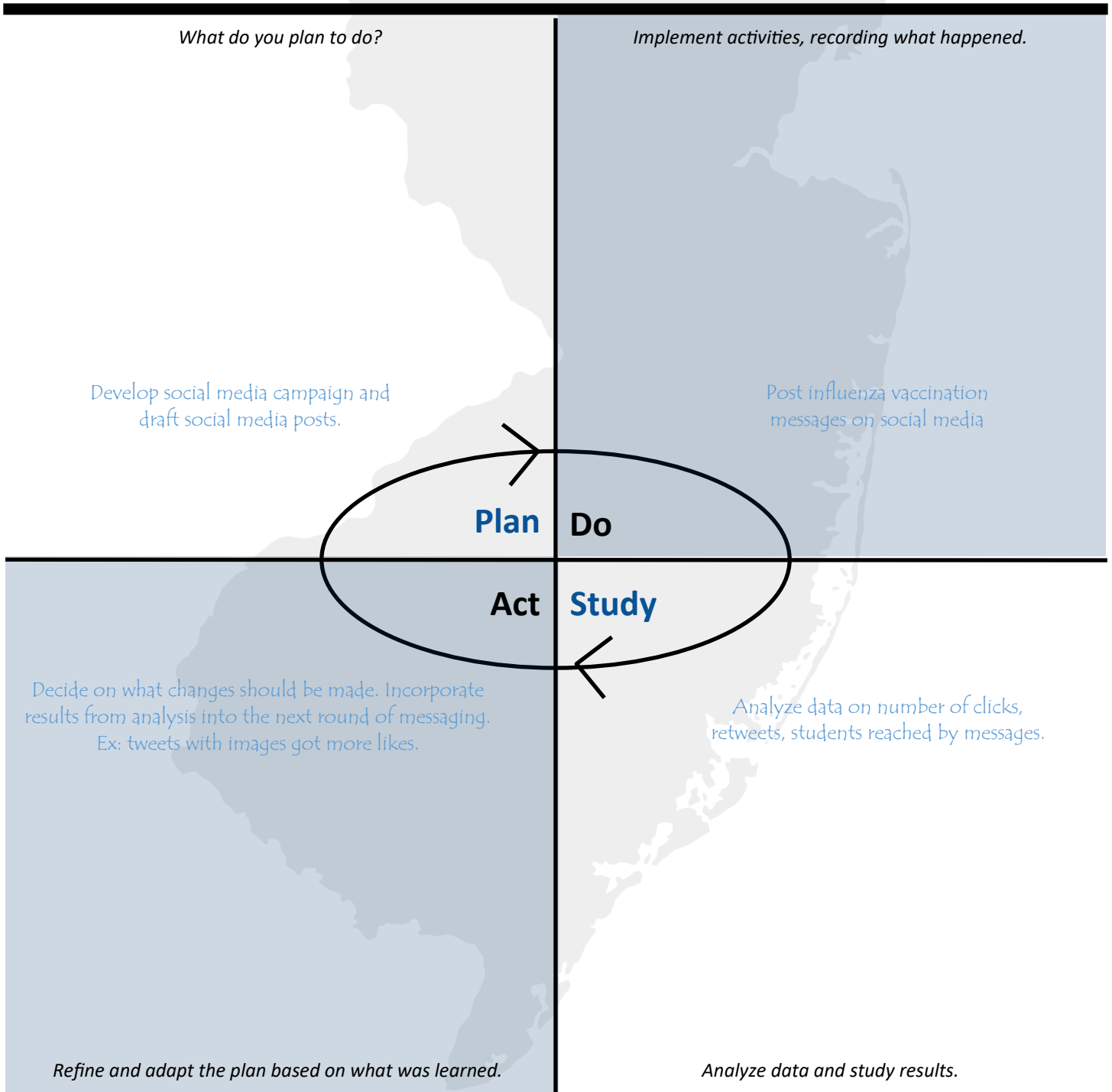
Notes:



Mapping out your plan

Writing out your plans will help keep you on track throughout the flu season. You can use the diagram below to list out ideas and goals for your campus flu vaccine campaign this year.

Goals:









Identify Challenges and Develop Solutions

College students have many competing priorities, which can present a challenge to reinforcing the need for their annual seasonal flu vaccination. Use the table below to list out some of the challenges that you have experienced, and identify some solutions to help overcome those challenges and to help develop a more targeted campaign.

Challenge	Solution
Low perceived-risk by students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate messages describing the risk and results of flu infection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Flu can circulate rapidly due to lifestyle on campus (dorms, classrooms, shared restrooms, social activities, etc.). ◊ Students who get the flu average up to 8 days or more of illness.
Limited funds to get vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messaging: getting the flu can cost more than the vaccination. Promote list of locations that offer low-cost or free vaccination.
Lack of/limited availability of access to vaccination on campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to partner with pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, grocery stores, or other locations that offer immunizations during the flu season. Increase clinic hours to more accessible times.
Busy schedule/competing priorities	Conduct immunization events at varying times and convenient locations.
Don't believe the vaccine is effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use campaigns to dispel myths about flu vaccine. Offer resources for students to educate themselves, especially through electronic methods (social media, videos, etc.) Use data to support vaccine effectiveness.
Others? List some challenges that you have experienced with flu immunization and try to identify solutions that can be incorporated into your campaign.	

Template Messages

-  **Vaccination is the first and most important step to protect against the flu.** Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccination each year to protect themselves and their loved ones against the flu.
-  **The flu is serious.** The flu is a contagious disease which affects the lungs and can lead to serious illness, including pneumonia. Even healthy people can get sick enough to miss work or school for a significant amount of time, or even be hospitalized. The close-contact environment that college students live in can often lead to the rapid spread of influenza, so it is important for students to get their flu shot.
-  **The flu vaccine cannot give you the flu.** The vaccine is either made with an inactivated virus, or no virus at all. The most common side effects from a flu shot are a sore arm and sometimes a low fever or achiness. If you do experience them at all, these side effects are mild and short-lived.
-  Flu seasons are unpredictable. They can begin early in the fall and last late into the spring. **As long as flu is in the community, it's not too late to get vaccinated, even during the winter.** If you miss getting your flu vaccine in the fall, make it a New Year's resolution– flu season doesn't usually peak until January or February and can last until May. The flu vaccine offers protection for you all season long.
-  **The minor pain of a flu shot is nothing compared to the suffering that can be caused by the flu.** The flu can make you very sick for several days, send you to the hospital, or worse. The flu shot can keep you from catching the flu. So, any discomfort you may feel from the flu vaccine is worth it to avoid the flu.
-  **Flu vaccines are safe.** Flu vaccines have been given for more than 50 years and they have a very good safety record. Hundreds of millions of flu vaccines have been given safely.

Write in some of your own!



Template Social Media Posts

✎ Flu vaccine is now available! Make your appointment at [your health center's website] and stop by health services to #GetVaccinated

✎ The best defense is a good offense. #GetVaccinated to #FightFlu

✎ College #lifehack: Get your flu vaccine early to provide you with protection the entire season #FightFlu

✎ Studies show immunity decreases as stress increases...let flu be one less worry during the semester #GetVaccinated

✎ Even healthy young adults can get sick with a vaccine-preventable disease. Listen to personal stories at: <http://shotbyshot.org/tag/young-adult/>

✎ Spread love. Not the flu. #GetVaccinated

✎ The flu vaccine is the best way to prevent the flu. #GetVaccinated

✎ There is nothing better than beating [rival school]. Help us beat the [rival schools mascot] by getting your flu vaccine! #GetVaccinated

✎ Finals are just around the corner, don't let flu keep you from your finals #GetVaccinated

✎ Are you competing? Help us beat our rivals by getting the flu shot today!

✎ #GetVaccinated

National Flu Campaigns

Be on the lookout for national flu campaigns, which may provide additional ideas and educational materials.

The CDC and the National Foundation for Infectious Disease also host events to kick-off the start of flu vaccination season with webinars, social media, and other events.

Each year, the CDC hosts National Influenza Vaccination Week to highlight the importance of vaccination through the holiday season. www.cdc.gov/flu/NIVW/index.htm

Write in your own tweets, posts, hashtags, etc. here!





Calendar of Events

Use the calendar below to plan out events that take place on your campus by writing events next to the blank bullet points. Try using a different theme for each month related to holidays or other ongoing events.

Month	Activity	Details
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge enrollment (rolling) • New Jersey's Adult Vaccine Preventable Disease Awareness and Improvement Month • National Immunization Awareness Month • 	Link to self-report survey will be distributed
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge Kick-Off • CDC/NFID Flu Season Campaign Kick-off • 	
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Education Week • Halloween-themed messaging • 	
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the importance of vaccination for persons with chronic conditions • American Diabetes Month • COPD Awareness Month • Lung Cancer Awareness Month • Thanksgiving-themed messaging 	
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st week in December: National Influenza Vaccination Week • 	Coordinate campaign activities with CDC promotional messages for the week.
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close of NJ Flu Challenge—Feb 28th 	
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Announced 	Debrief with all participating schools

INFLUENZA PLANNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, and influenza viruses are expected to circulate at the same time during the upcoming 2020–2021 influenza season. Therefore, influenza vaccination will be more important than ever to decrease the overall impact of respiratory illnesses by reducing influenza-associated illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths, and reducing the burden on the healthcare system. The following materials are specific to flu vaccination promotion during the pandemic.

Key Points on Flu During COVID-19

To help promote the importance of flu vaccination during the COVID-19 pandemic, the CDC has developed the following key points. These messages can be incorporated into your social media plan.

- Now more than ever, everyone needs to do their part to prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses, like flu and COVID-19.
- What will happen this fall and winter is uncertain, but it is likely that there will be COVID-19 and seasonal flu activity. Getting a flu vaccine will be more important than ever for protecting your own health. It will also help to protect the health of people around you.
- Each year flu causes millions of illnesses, hundreds of thousands of hospitalizations, and tens of thousands of deaths in the United States.
- A flu vaccine reduces flu illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths. It protects the person getting vaccinated and the people around them.
- A flu vaccine is an important tool to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your community against flu.
- This fall and winter, getting a flu vaccine will be more important than ever since hospitals, clinics, and doctors' offices are likely to be busy caring for COVID-19 patients.
- Getting a flu vaccine will: help keep you and your loved ones out of the medical setting, and help conserve scarce medical resources to care for COVID-19 patients.
- A flu vaccine also helps protect the frontline healthcare workers who will likely be caring for a lot of people sick with respiratory illnesses this fall and winter.
- Manufacturers project they will provide more than 188 million doses of flu vaccine this flu season.
- Ongoing COVID-19 activity may affect when, where, and how flu vaccines are given.
- CDC is working with manufacturers to maximize flu vaccine availability and with providers to make sure people can get vaccinated in a safe setting, free from risk of exposure to COVID-19 or other diseases.
- Visit vaccinefinder.gov to find a place nearby to get your flu vaccine.
- Getting a flu vaccine will not prevent COVID-19, but it has many important benefits.
- Flu vaccines have been safely given to millions of Americans for more than 50 years.
- Getting a flu vaccine can protect you from needing medical attention and possibly being exposed to something contagious, like the virus that causes COVID-19.



#ivax2protect

Immunization Action Coalition (IAC)

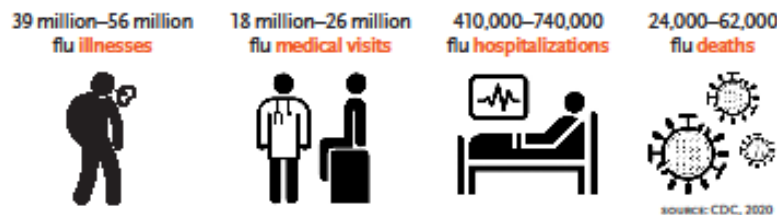
<https://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3115.pdf>

Communicating the Benefits of Seasonal Influenza Vaccine during COVID-19

Influenza (flu) severity varies from year to year, but flu always brings serious consequences.¹ The prevention of influenza and its associated consequences is important every year. Although the effectiveness of the flu vaccine can vary, overall the vaccine markedly lowers the risk of influenza-related illness, hospitalization, and death.¹

The COVID-19 pandemic means preventing influenza during 2020–21 is more important than ever. Influenza and COVID-19 share many symptoms. Preventing influenza means fewer people will need to seek medical care and testing for possible COVID-19 or influenza. And increasing flu vaccination uptake saves healthcare resources for COVID-19 and other conditions. Begin recommending flu vaccine now, and vaccinate throughout the flu season, providing extra outreach to those at highest risk of severe COVID-19 or severe influenza.

CDC estimates that, from October 1, 2019–April 4, 2020, there were:



What are the Benefits of Seasonal Flu Vaccine?

Research shows flu vaccination:

Reduces Hospitalization and Death

- ✓ Pediatric deaths from flu were cut in half for children with underlying high-risk medical conditions and by two-thirds for healthy childrenⁱⁱ
- ✓ Influenza hospitalizations were cut in half for all adults (including those 65+ years of age)^{iv}
- ✓ Influenza hospitalizations dropped dramatically among people with chronic health conditions – by 79% for people with diabetes^v and 52% for those with chronic lung disease^{vi}
- ✓ Vaccinating long-term care facility (LTCF) staff reduces hospitalizations and deaths in LTCF residents^{xi}

Reduces Severity of Illness in Hospitalized Individuals

- ✓ Among adults hospitalized with flu, intensive care unit (ICU) admissions decreased by more than half (59%), and fewer days were spent in ICU if vaccinated^{xii}
- ✓ Children's risk of admission to a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) for flu-related illness was cut by almost 75%^{xiii}

Reduces Risks for Major Cardiac Events

- ✓ Risk of a major cardiac event (e.g., heart attack) among adults with existing cardiovascular disease was reduced by more than one-third^{xiv}

Protects Pregnant Women and Their Babies

- ✓ For pregnant women, flu-associated acute respiratory infections were cut in half^{xv}, and flu-associated hospitalizations were reduced by 40%^{xvi}
- ✓ Influenza illnesses and influenza-related hospitalizations in infants under 6 months of age fell by half when their mothers were vaccinated^{xvii,xviii}



www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3115.pdf • Item #P3115 (7/20)



Vaccination rates¹⁹ remain well below optimal levels:

- 63%** children 6 months–17 years
- 45%** adults 18+ years
- 68%** adults 65+ years
- 81%** healthcare personnel
- 54%** pregnant women

¹⁹Estimates from the 2018–19 influenza season. Source: CDC FluView

How to Discuss Vaccine Effectiveness Tips

- **Keep it simple:** “Flu vaccine helps reduce risk of hospitalization and death.”
- **Use a presumptive approach:** “Today we are giving you your annual flu vaccination.”
- **Communicate why we vaccinate:** “Vaccination prevents flu and severe outcomes of flu.” “Preventing the flu also means preventing missed work and helps you avoid doctor appointments and unnecessary medications. It also means preventing flu symptoms that can mimic COVID-19, saving healthcare resources needed for COVID-19 care.”
- **Communicate the variability and unpredictability of flu:** “This is why it is best to get an annual flu vaccination.”
- **Acknowledge that flu vaccination is not always a perfect match with the circulating virus types. But flu and flu-related severe illnesses are common: outbreaks occur almost every year.** “The vaccine is the best way to reduce your risk of flu and its negative outcomes.”

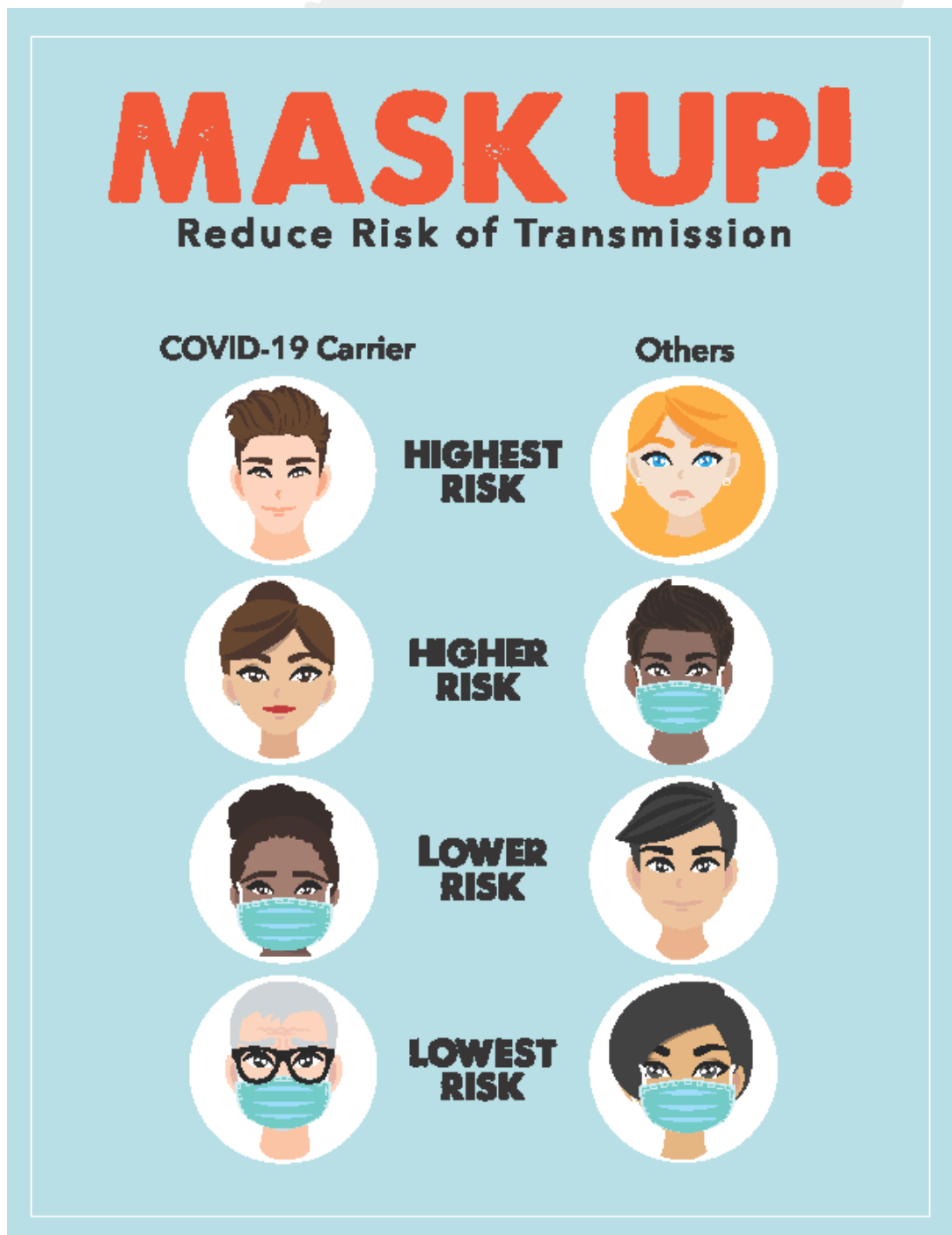
FOOTNOTES

- i CDC. Estimated Influenza Illnesses, Medical Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths in the United States – 2018–2019 Influenza Season. www.cdc.gov/flu/about/surden/2018-2019.html
- ii CDC. CDC Seasonal Flu Vaccine Effectiveness Studies. www.cdc.gov/flu/vaccine-work/effectiveness-studies.htm
- iii Flannery, 2017, Pediatrics. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-0244
- iv Ferdinands, 2018, Journal of Infectious Diseases. DOI: 10.1093/infdis/jiy223
- v Colquhoun, 1997, Epidemiology & Infection. DOI: 10.1017/S095026889700825X
- vi Nichol, 1999, Annals of Internal Medicine. DOI: 10.7326/0003-4819-130-5-19990305-00003
- vii E. Frenzel, 2020, JAMA. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2019.11008
- viii Thompson, 2018, Vaccine. DOI: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2018.07.028
- ix Ferdinands, 2014, Journal of Infectious Diseases. DOI: 10.1093/infdis/jiu185
- x Udell, 2013, JAMA. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2013.279266
- xi Thompson, 2014, Clinical Infectious Diseases. DOI: 10.1093/cid/cit50
- xii Thompson, 2019, Clinical Infectious Diseases. DOI: 10.1093/cid/ciy757
- xiii Møgaard-Nielsen, 2019, Journal of Internal Medicine. DOI: 10.1111/jaim.12947
- xiv Poehling, 2011, American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajog.2011.02.042

“Mask Up!” Campaign

New Jersey’s Department of Environmental Protection has developed a campaign to encourage everyone to wear masks in outdoor spaces. The campaign has made available posters, signs and social media graphics that encourage your community to “Mask Up!”

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/maskup/>



FAQs on Flu During COVID-19

The following are some frequently asked questions from the CDC regarding the 2020-2021 flu season. Additional questions can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu/season/faq-flu-season-2020-2021.htm.

Do we need to get a flu vaccine earlier this year (i.e. July/August)?

While the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has not yet voted on the flu vaccine recommendations for 2020-2021, CDC does not anticipate a major change in the recommendation on timing of vaccination. Getting vaccinated in July or August is too early, especially for older people, because of the likelihood of reduced protection against flu infection later in the flu season. September and October are good times to get vaccinated. However, as long as flu viruses are circulating, vaccination should continue, even in January or later.

What is the difference between Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19?

Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19 are both contagious respiratory illnesses, but they are caused by different viruses. COVID-19 is caused by infection with a new coronavirus (called SARS-CoV-2) and flu is caused by infection with influenza viruses. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone, and testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis. Flu and COVID-19 share many characteristics, but there are some key differences between the two.

While more is learned every day, there is still a lot that is unknown about COVID-19 and the virus that causes it. This [webpage](#) compares COVID-19 and flu, given the best available information to date.

Will there be flu along with COVID-19 in the fall and winter?

While it's not possible to say with certainty what will happen in the fall and winter, CDC believes it's likely that flu viruses and the virus that causes COVID-19 will both be spreading. In this context, getting a flu vaccine will be more important than ever. CDC recommends that all people 6 months and older get a yearly flu vaccine.

Can I have flu and COVID-19 at the same time?

Yes. It is possible have flu (as well as other respiratory illnesses) and COVID-19 at the same time. Experts are still studying how common this can be.

Will a flu vaccine protect me against COVID-19?

Getting a flu vaccine will not protect against COVID-19, however flu vaccination has many other important benefits. Flu vaccines have been shown to reduce the risk of flu illness, hospitalization and death. Getting a flu vaccine this fall will be more important than ever, not only to reduce your risk from flu but also to help conserve potentially scarce health care resources.

Administering Flu Vaccine During the COVID-19 Pandemic

While influenza vaccination coverage in the U.S. has increased in the last decade, less than 50% of the adult population reported receiving a flu vaccine during the 2018–2019 influenza season. Yet the burden of influenza remains high.

It is critical that influenza vaccination is widely promoted, available, and that safe vaccination practices are followed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Detailed [CDC guidance](#) are available to assist in maintaining a safe setting for vaccination. Listed below are some frequently asked questions from the CDC pertaining to flu vaccination during the 2020–2021 flu season. Additional questions can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu/season/faq-flu-season-2020-2021.htm.

Is there guidance for safely administering vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic?

CDC has released Interim Guidance for Immunization Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic. This guidance is intended to help immunization providers in a variety of clinical and alternative settings with the safe administration of vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic. This guidance will be continually reassessed and updated based on the evolving epidemiology of COVID-19 in the United States. Healthcare providers who give vaccines should also consult guidance from state, local, tribal, and territorial health officials.

For the complete interim guidance for immunization services during the COVID-19 pandemic, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pandemic-guidance/index.html>.

Why is it important for influenza (flu) vaccines to be given during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19, such as stay-at-home and shelter-in-place orders, have led to decreased use of routine preventive medical services, including immunization services. Ensuring that people continue or start getting routine vaccinations during the COVID-19 pandemic is essential for protecting people and communities from vaccine-preventable diseases and outbreaks, including flu. Routine vaccination prevents illnesses that lead to unnecessary medical visits and hospitalizations, which further strain the healthcare system.

For the upcoming flu season, flu vaccination will be very important to reduce flu because it can help reduce the overall impact of respiratory illnesses on the population and thus lessen the resulting burden on the healthcare system during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A flu vaccine may also provide several individual health benefits, including keeping you from getting sick with flu, reducing the severity of your illness if you do get flu and reducing your risk of a flu-associated hospitalization.

Who should get their flu vaccine during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Annual flu vaccination is recommended for everyone 6 months of age and older, with rare exceptions, because it is an effective way to decrease flu illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, reducing the overall burden of respiratory illnesses is important to protect vulnerable populations at risk for severe illness, the healthcare system, and other critical infrastructure. Thus, healthcare providers should use every opportunity during the influenza vaccination season to administer influenza vaccines to all eligible persons, including:

- Essential workers: Including healthcare personnel and other critical infrastructure workforce
- Persons at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19: Including persons of all ages with certain underlying medical conditions. Severe illness from COVID-19 has been observed to disproportionately affect members of certain racial/ethnic minority groups.
- Persons at increased risk for serious influenza complications: Including infants and young children, children with neurologic conditions, pregnant women, adults aged 65 years and older, and other persons with certain underlying medical conditions.

Additional COVID-19 Resources

To address the importance of influenza vaccination, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, CDC will maximize flu vaccination by increasing availability of vaccine, including purchasing an additional 2 million doses of pediatric and 7 million doses of adult flu vaccine, by emphasizing the importance of flu vaccination for the entire flu season which extends into the end of March (particularly since flu vaccination typically drops off by late November), and by conducting targeted communication outreach to specific groups who are at higher risk for complications from flu.

The following resources pertain to flu vaccination during the 2020-2021 flu season.

[NJDOH] [New Jersey COVID-19 Disease Page](#)

This page features links to all NJDOH COVID-19 guidance and daily case summaries.

[CDC] [Guidance for Planning Vaccination Clinics Held at Satellite, Temporary, or Off-Site Locations](#)

This guidance primarily focuses on clinical considerations for planning a vaccination clinic, including vaccine storage, handling, administration, and documentation.

[CDC] [Interim Guidance for Immunization Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

This guidance was issued to help immunization providers in a variety of clinical settings plan for the safe administration of vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic. This guidance will be updated as the COVID-19 pandemic evolves. Highlights include:

- Considerations for routine administrations of all recommended vaccines for children, adolescents, and adults, including pregnant women
- General practices for the safe delivery of vaccination services, including considerations for alternative vaccination sites
- Strategies for catch-up vaccinations

[CDC] [Flu Vaccine Finder](#)

This web widget allows users to enter their zip code to locate vaccine providers in their area.

[CDC] [Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule for ages 19 years or older, United States, 2020](#)

The 2020 immunization schedule provides a detailed look at routine vaccination schedules, schedules for those with medical indications, and additional notes for each recommended vaccine.

[CDC] [Influenza Preventive Steps](#)

This page provides detailed information for the general public on how to prevent influenza infection. Steps include vaccination, everyday preventive actions, and following doctor's recommendation for antivirals if recommended.

[Immunization Action Coalition] [Handouts for Patients and Staff](#)

These IAC resources cover a broad array of immunization topics from individual vaccines to vaccine administration and storage and handling.

Additional Resources

GENERAL

1. **New Jersey Department of Health, Vaccine Preventable Disease Program (NDOH—VPDP)**
www.nj.gov/health/cd/vdpd.shtml
2. **CDC Vaccine Information for Adults**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/rec-vac/index.html
3. **CDC Adult Immunization Schedules**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/adult.html
4. **CDC Vaccine Information Statements (VIS)**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/current-vis.html
5. **You Call the Shots: Web-based Training Course**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/youcalltheshots.html
6. **CDC Vaccines for Travel**
www.cdc.gov/travel
7. **Immunization Action Coalition (IAC)***
<http://immunize.org>

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

1. **New Jersey Department of Health: Human Papillomavirus**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/hpv.shtml>
2. **CDC HPV Vaccination**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hpv/index.html
3. **CDC HPV Speakers Bureau**
www.cdc.gov/hpv/partners/outreach-hcp/speakers-bureaus.html
4. **Someone You Love: The HPV Epidemic***
www.hpvepidemic.com/
5. **Lady Ganga: Nilza's Story***
www.ladyganga.org/

HEPATITIS B

1. **New Jersey Department of Health: Hepatitis B**
www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/hepatitisb.shtml
2. **CDC Hepatitis B Vaccination**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepb/index.html

INFLUENZA

1. **New Jersey Department of Health Flu Website**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/flu.shtml>
2. **CDC Influenza**
www.cdc.gov/flu/index.htm
3. **Immunization Action Coalition: Influenza***
www.immunize.org/handouts/influenza-vaccines.asp
4. **Alliance for Immunization in Michigan (AIM)***
www.aimtoolkit.org/health-care/general-public.php
5. **Families Fighting Flu***
www.familiesfightingflu.org/
6. **National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID): National Survey on College Students & Flu***
www.nfid.org/idinfo/influenza/college-students-flu-survey.html

**The links to these websites are intended to provide additional information pertaining to immunizations strictly for informational or educational purposes. The New Jersey Department of Health is not responsible for the content of this website and does not endorse private organizations.*

Additional Resources, *cont.*

MENINGOCOCCAL

1. **New Jersey Department of Health: Meningococcal**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/meningo.shtml>
2. **NJDOH Guidance for Implementation of Meningococcal Vaccine Requirements**
https://nj.gov/health/cd/documents/topics/meningo/meningo_requirements_highered.pdf
3. **CDC Meningococcal Vaccination**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mening/index.html
4. **National Meningitis Association Pledge 2 Prevent Toolkit.***
www.nmaus.org/educational-resources/pledge-2-prevent/
5. **MenACWY—Give 2 Doses***
www.give2menacwy.org/
6. **Voices of Meningitis***
www.voicesofmeningitis.org/stories.html
7. **NFID Meningococcal Disease College Toolkit***
www.nfid.org/idinfo/meningococcal/meningococcal-college-toolkit

TETANUS, DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS (Tdap)

1. **New Jersey Department of Health: Tetanus**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/tetanus.shtml>
2. **New Jersey Department of Health: Diphtheria**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/diphtheria.shtml>
3. **New Jersey Department of Health: Pertussis**
<http://nj.gov/health/cd/topics/pertussis.shtml>
4. **CDC Vaccine Recommendations of the ACIP: Tdap-Td**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/tdap-td.html
5. **CDC Tetanus Vaccination**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/tetanus/index.html
6. **CDC Pertussis Vaccination Basics**
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pertussis/index.html

CDC quiz to help adults determine which vaccines they may need:

<https://www2.cdc.gov/nip/adultimmsched/>

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NEW JERSEY COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY FLU CHALLENGE

Thank You!

The New Jersey College & University Flu Challenge is hosted by the New Jersey Department of Health. All feedback, questions, and comments can be directed to Erika.Lobe@doh.nj.gov.

